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APPENDIX VI

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1040 on page 340.]

(a) Details of amounts allotted for each district for Minor Irrigation Works during the Third Plan period.

No district-wise allotment is made for Minor Irrigation Works included in the Special Minor Irrigation Programme and the scheme for desilting *cum*-Reclamation of irrigation tanks—The programme in respect of these plan schemes is drawn up each year, before the commencement of the financial year. The expenditure on the work is met out of the lump-sum provision made in the Budget for Special Minor Irrigation Programme and the Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation Works.

(b) Total number of Revenue tanks and Public Works Department tanks in each district.

District.	Number of tanks. In-charge of Revenue Department.	In-charge of Public Works Department.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kanyakumari	1,103	2,109	3,212
South Arcot	2,281	324	2,605
Salem	2,261	98	2,359
Tiruchirappalli	6,314	208	6,522
Thanjavur	945	456	1,401
North Arcot	2,299	605	2,904
Coimbatore	66	33	99
Tirunelveli	2,320	347	2,667
Madurai	3,837	1,429	5,266
Chingleput	3,067	980	4,047
Ramanathapuram ..	5,524	386	5,910
Total ..	30,017	6,975	36,992

(c) Steps taken to complete the programme of renovation of the tanks during the Third Plan period.

The Special Minor Irrigation Programme and the scheme for Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation of Irrigation Tanks, which are being implemented in the State since the Second Plan period. provide adequate scope for the renovation of the tanks which have deteriorated from the prescribed standards. The tempo of progress under these schemes is being increased year after year. As against expenditure of Rs. 477·85 lakhs in the Second Plan period, Rs. 800 lakhs for the former scheme and Rs. 80 lakhs for the latter

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scheme have been provided for in the Third Plan and the total amount is nearly 2 times the amount of actual expenditure under the schemes during the Second Plan period.

Wherever necessary additional staff is sanctioned to cope with the increase in the volume of work relating to investigation of the sources and execution of the works.

Appendix VII

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 1048 on page 344.]

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

I. *Project proposals.*

1. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Irrigation-*cum*-Hydel Project is to utilize the waters of eight rivers, viz., Nirar, Sholiar, Parambikulam, Tunachdavu, Peruvaripallam, Tekkadiar, Palar and Aliyar in the Anamalai Hills of the Coimbatore district for generation of power before the waters are utilized for irrigation. The reservoirs across Parambikulam and Tunacadavu (including Peruvaripallam and Tekkadiar) will be in Kerala State while those across the remaining rivers will be in Madras State. The Project takes its name after the two important rivers, Parambikulam representing the rivers on the west and Aliyar representing those on the east.

2. The Project consists of the following works:—

(i) A diversion masonry weir will be constructed across Nirar within Cinchona Plantation limits and the Nirar waters diverted into the neighbouring Sholiar Valley through an unlined tunnel.

(ii) A dam across the Sholiar with masonry section in the river portion flanked on sides by earth dams will be constructed A lined tunnel will lead the water from this reservoir to the Parambikulam basin.

(iii) A dam across the Parambikulam river will be built. This reservoir will be the main storage of the project. An unlined tunnel will lead the water from this reservoir to the Tunacadavu reservoir. This dam will be located in Kerala State.

(iv) Two dams across Tunacadavu and Peruvaripallam will be constructed with a common FRL forming a combined storage with an inter-connecting open cut. A dam will also be built across Tekkadi river and the water from the Tekkadi river will be led into the Tunacadavu reservoir through a short tunnel. Thus the Tunacadavu reservoir will receive the inflows from all the rivers These three dams will be located in Kerala State.

(v) A pressure tunnel to Sarkarpathy will take off from the Tunacadavu reservoir and lead the waters across the ridge of the eastern plains to the Madras State.